read the first order which he is a kithe gentleman from Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.)—I ask the gentleman from Illinois whether that was not a private conversation, and whether he is justified on this or any other occasion to bring before the public what had been a private conver-

Mr. FARNSWORTH-I did not regard it as a private

theman to judge for himself whether he is a Coppornead or not.

Mr. GETZ-If I knew what the word Copperhead means I might answer the question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH-The order of Gen. Hancock with reference to the civil authorities filled me with very great surprise and alarm. It is certainly surprising that a subordinate officer, sent to the command of a District, should set at defiance an act of Congress, under which he went there, and set above it this law of a bogus Government, which that act of Congress had declared illegal. The civil law, which it is his duty to recognize, is the act of Congress muder which he went there. In addition to what I have already stated, Gen. Hancock said to me:

"I am going to New Orleans to execute the laws of Congress."

Connection. -In the debate on Monday on the Judiciary bill, when

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1858.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a memorial from some members of the Board of Registration of Mistrems some members of the Board of Registration of Mistrems, both white and colored, and praying for an advance there, both white and colored, and praying for an advance of supplies to planters, to be considered as a lien on their crops. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) presented a petition, signed by upward of 4,000 colored citizens of Washington, setting by upward of 4,000 colored citizens of Washington, setting by upward of 4,000 colored citizens of Washington, setting by upward of 4,000 colored citizens of Washington, setting by upward of 4,000 colored citizens of Washington, setting by upward of the colored citizen and the public works who will not discriminate against them. In the public works who will not discriminate against them. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MORTON said that the same condition of things will be committee on the District of Work when was charged that colored men would not work when they had the opportunity.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) said a bill was pending to take from the Mayor the appointing power now exercised to the detriment of colored citizens. He hoped the Seniate would take it up and act on it to-day.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition from the merchants of Key West, Florida, praying for the removal of the obstructions in the channel there, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORGAN also presented a petition from citizens of New-York, praying for the establishment of a line of cteamers thence to some European port, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) presented a petition from the St. Lous Board of Trade, praying for the removal of the United States Arsenal from that place, which was referred.

Mr. Dirack the course of the removal of the United States Arsenai from that place, which was referred.

The course.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Hi.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill to regulate fees and costs in United States District Courts, &c., and the report was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution for the payment of \$28,000 damages for the seizure of a Spanish steamer by Gen. Sherman at Fort Royal.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) introduced a resolution that Congress consent to Anson Burlingsme receiving a civil appointment from the Emperor of China, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The bill extending a patent to Smith & Wesson for repeating firearms was passed.

CONSULS.

M. CHANDLER moved to refer to the Committee on Commerce the resolution allowing the appointment of Davals officers as Consuls, or Vice-Consuls, now in the hands of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GRIMES said the resolution did not interfere with the regulations of commerce. There was a provise that they should not receive any additional salary.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Committee on Commerce might be able to materially reduce the expenses of the Navy Department. The pay of a retired Rear-Admiral was \$2,000, but his spare duty pay was \$4,000 a year-more than was paid to Consuls. He thought worn-out, retired officers unfit to discharge the duties. The Consul of Manchester, England, for instance, had to examine and aign in duplicate some 30,000 invoices, deciding whether they were honest or dishonest, whether any fraud had been committed on the Treasury. The bill proposed that no man below the rank of Commander should be appointed. He thought no man above the rank of Lieutensian, or even a Midshipman, should take the office, because in time a young man could be taught its duties, whereas a retired officer was generally too old to learn; and, in order to examine that question, he desired to bring the mat

perhaps \$13,000.
Mr. CHANDLER said the highest salary paid to any Consul in that locality was \$3,000.
Mr. GRIMES said they had fees in addition to their sal-

Mr. CHANDLER said they were forbidden to receive fees. All above their salaries had to be paid into the

Mr. CHANDLER said they were forbidden to receive fees. All above their salaries had to be paid into the Treasury.

Mr. GRIMES reiterated the assertion, and said his recollection had been refreshed since the commencement of the session by a gentleman in charge of the Fourth Auditor's Office. The Senator was in error in saying the Committee on Commerce could reduce the expenses of the Navy Department. Those expenses were much less than the estimates, He disclaimed any intention to interfere with the duties of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER thought no Consul in the Interior of Great Britain could draw any such fees as the Senator from lowa (Mr. Grimes) stated. If so, he drew them not withstanding the provision of the act of July, 18%, regulating the Diplomatic and Consular system, a portion of which he read substantially as stated by Mr. Chandler.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) was not aware whether Mr. Grimes's statement was correct or not, though he belie red it. Certainly, in various parts of Europe. Consula received at least \$15,000 per annum, and many of them barrains with commercial agents to perform their duties for half rates, or one-fourth, or even for nothing. The whôle system was rotten, and ought to be reformed. The men representing us abroad, he said, were in some instances a disgrace to the country, going abroad for becaming reasons, without ability, or character, or qualifications for the discharge of their duties. He trusted no hasty action would be taken, as he had strong hopes that some committee of this body would bring forward a measure for reformation in the matter, and others were working in the same direction.

Mr. GRIMES desired an opportunity to satisfy the Senate of the truth of his statement, and to that end moved to lay the matter over until to-morrow.

Mr. CHANDLER explained the system of appointing Commercial Agents, and said that in individual cases buses might be shown. Perhaps the system should be revised now, as it was necessary once in ten years; but the notice of the Committee

celed notes.

call celed notes.

celed notes.

celed notes.

call cele

genery. We are about the control of the control of a peculation, had gone far enough. The circulation of the National Banks was too much diffused to be available for the credit of the Government. The United States Government was now the greatest gold speculation of the Maional Banks was too much diffused to be available for the credit of the Government. He depreciated the Government was now the greatest gold speculation of the simes, and the Secretary of the Treasury the screated depreciation of the credit of the Government. He control of Congress, or the Government, by the catabilishment of such an institution mas a United States Bank—one that would protect the information of the Government, by the catabilishment of such an institution mas a United States Bank—one that would protect the information of the Government and people instead of being a gribulary to the moneyed interest—the latter would be their servant. Such and thom. Then expanding the their servant. Such and the second the would change the their servant. Such and the second upon property, and private and public secontries would be possible. He was astounded that panios had not occurred under the present vicious system which, the longer it continued, would cause the greater evils. Only a power such as the United States Government could stand against the theorem of the circulation at 40 per cent discount. Mr. Shifeman and the second of the control of the circulation at 40 per cent discount. Mr. Shifeman and the second of the control of the circulation at 40 per cent discount. Mr. Shifeman and the second of the contraction of the circulation at 40 per cent discount. Mr. Shifeman and control of the circulation at 40 per cent discount. Mr. Shifeman and control of the circulation at 40 per cent discount. Mr. Shifeman and control of the circulation of the circulation of the circulation of the circulation at 40 per cent discount. Mr. Shifeman and control of the circulation of the c

This was agreed to.

Mr. CONKIJNG (Rep., N. Y.) moved to amend by increing after the word "reduced" the words "or in

sering after the word "Feduced correspect"
Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) suggested that the Senator substitute the word "charged" instead of "increased."
Mr. CONKLING had no objection, but Mr. SHERMAN said that difficulty might arise in regard to the cancelation of the notes.
Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) thought they should confine themselves to the policy of the bill as it came from the flouse.

athendment as tending to satisfy the public mind that no further inflation was intended.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) opposed it as unnecessary, the Secretary of the Tronsury havinguader the law no power to issue a dollar beyond the authorized reserve.

Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) asked whether the amendments would not affect the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the authorized reserve.

Mr. CONKLING replied in the negative. He intended to offer a further amendment restricting its application.

Mr. MORTON said the amendment would be simply an expression of opinion.

xpression of opinion.
Mr. WILSON (Rep. Mass.) thought such an expression of philon against further inflation was very desirable, and ondemned the wild schemes of expansion affoat among

speculators.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) asked what harm would result from taking a Five-Twenty bond to the Treasury and exchanging it for greenbacks and putting them in sections where they were needed.

Mr. WILSON was inflexibly opposed to extending the circulation of greenbacks; he argued that it business men were to be assured there was to be no more contraction why not also assure them there was to be no more expansion.

Referring to a remark of Mr. Wilson, Mr. CONNESS inquired whether the Senator was in favor of taxing bond-holders in accordance with the cry recently raised on the subject.

holders in accordance with the cry recently raised on the subject.

Mr. WILSON condemned the outery raised, he said, by men who had opposed the war, whose policy he loathed and abhorred. He was nevertheless in favor of ultimately consolidating various loans into form, where they could be taxed. He denied that the country was going to ruin politically or financially as claimed by the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Springue). He had received letters from the Treasurers of the State of New-York and New-Jersey, showing that taxable value of property had largely increased. So was it all over the North and West. The people were better off than those of France or England, where the bank the Senator referred to was located, to which he was opposed, first, last, and all the time. He further advocated the amendment, and hoped the country would not adopt George Francis Train's ideas on finance.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) thought the chief thing to be

frames.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) thought the chief thing to be done was to satisfy the country they would do nothing. The people wanted a settled policy. The currency question should be kept out of politics. Let the expenses of the Army and Navy, and the civil list be reduced and avoid revenue frauds by appointing honest collectors, and doing away with the detectives whom they had never had in olden times. He favored the bill without amendment because it left the people to themselves.

Mr. CONKLING said the bill would be unimportant, if it meant no more than was expressed on its face. For weeks, perhaps mouths, there had been no contraction, and the Secretary had pledged himself that without their action there would be none. This bill, then, having passed the House, was not the fact that it was pending enough to secure that there should be no further contraction by a future Secretary of the Treasury, as suggested by Mr. Sherman, Congress having it in its power instantly to arrest it! He would vote against the bill in any shape. In reply to Mr. Henderson, and other opponents of contraction, he said he did not expect or hope for immediate resumption of specie payments. He thought there would be an ill effect produced on the country by the rejection of the amendment to prevent a further expansion by the Secretary of the Treasury. People would see in it a purpose which had been indicated all along through the debate by a majority of the Senate, that expansion is to follow. He medified his amendment, by providing that nothing herein contained shall effect the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the reserve authorized by the 4th section of the Act of June 30, 1864, in order, he said, to divest it of all questions as to legal construction. The question of finance, he thought, was to be in the future. He was about to say the question of Government. He leoked for the relief of the country by a new era of retrenchment, of lessened taxation, except on certain articles from which it should never fail. It cou

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Dem., Wis.) denied that any inference could be drawn from the fact that these amendments had been voted down by the Senate, that therefore it was in favor of expansion. The bill was simply to repeal a law allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract at a

ertain rate. Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) took the same view. Their pur

certain rate.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) took the same view. Their purpose was not to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise his own judgment in regard to the further contraction, but to settle a fixed policy for the future.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) pointed to the necessary connection between the questions of contraction and expansion, and to the fact that the question was involved whether the Secretary of the Treasury should be allowed, in his discretion, to issue \$50,000,000 authorized reserved to meet the temporary liabilities, in addition to the amount of authorized issue to replace the canceled notes. He quoted from the law to show that the Secretary of the Treasury has power to expand until the amount in circulation reaches \$450,000,000. Since the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), who called this amendment on meet a possible contingency, why not accept this amendment even in that view?

Mr. EHERMAN denied the correctness of the Senator's construction of the law, and claimed that the Secretary of the Treasury could not reissne notes to replace canceled notes.

Mr. CONKLING quoted from the act of 1863 to show

several members desiring the Senate to yield to a Several members desiring the Senate to yield to a motion to adjourn at 5 o'clock, he declined, saying he was very much interested in what he was about to say. (Laughter.) After speaking about ten minutes further, he said he would yield to a vote, but not to a motion to adjourn. (Cries of "Vote, vote.")

Mr. EDMUNDS made a few remarks, in reply to a charge by Mr. Sherman that gold had risen because of his amendment. He gave way to a motion by Mr. Cameron to adjourn, on which Mr. Sherman called for the Yeas and Nays; and the motion was lost, 20 to 25.

Mr. EDMUNDS continued, argding that no additional promises to pay should be issued until the country showed ability to pay the present amount.

Mr. CATTELL would vote against the amendment, because he did not wish that the bill should be embarrassed, but wently vote for any bill to the same purport introduced by the Judiciary Committee, if they considered it necessary in order to prevent expansion.

Mr. PATTERSON (N. H.) gave his reasons at some length for voting against the bill, without the proposed amendment, which he said could do no harm, even if not necessary.

necessary.

After a few remarks by Mr. HENDERSON, the amend-

and the bill passed by the following vote:				
Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Cole, Cragin, Doolttile, Drake, Yowler	Frelinghuysen, Harism, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Morrill (Me.), Morton,	Norton, Nye, Patterson(Ten Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewari,	Thayer, Tipton, in.) Trumbull, Wade, Willer, Williams, Wilson, Yates—32	

annihilation. Since last Monday what had the country seen? An attempt to lay sacrilegious had a on the Supreme Court of the Umited States—that had a not yet department had hitherto remained free from political mutations. By a little further advance in carrying out the principles of the Judicial bill, Congress might declare that the Supreme Court could not decide against any act of Congress. There had been three other propositions made, any one of which was calculated to alarm the people. The first of these was the proposition to degrade one of the most illustrious officers of the army.

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio) made the point of order that the gentleman from New-York should confine himself to the subject under discussion. The House had passed the Judiciary bill, and the bill in ref. rance to Gen. Hancock was not up at all.

The Speaker pro tem., Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) in the chair, overruled the point of order.

Mr. WOOD proceeded and enumerated as number three, the unprecedented and remarkable transaction which had occurred in the Executive Department. In that connection, he said that without the consent of the President, and in violation of an implied piedge on the part of the incumbent of the War Office, Mr. Stanton had been thrust back by the Senate in the position from which he had been displaced.

FERNANDO WOOD REPRIMANDED. The fourth measure (continued Mr. WOOD) was the bill now under consideration—a bill without a title, a child without a name, and probably without a father; a monstrosity, a measure the most infamous of the many infamous acts of this infameus Congress.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohlo) made a question of order on the last expression of Mr. Wood.

on the last expression of Mr. Wood.

The SPEAKER required the words excepted to be taken

with his remarks by the consent of the House,

The SPEAKER put the question whether the gentleman from New-York should be allowed to proceed, and
there was an emphatic "No."

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) called for the Yeas and
Navs.

Nays.

The question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and resultd: Yeas, 39; Nays, 108. So Mr. Wood was not fillowed

table.

The motion was decided in the negative.

The "previous question" was then seconded, and the House proceeded to vote by Yeas and Nays on the adoption of the resolution.

The vote resulted as follows: Yeas, 114; Nays, 38—a

tion of the resolution.

The vote resulted as follows: Yeas, 114; Nays, 38—a strict party vote.

So the resolution was adopted, and the Speaker, in accordance with it, proceeded to administer a censure to Mr. Wood, in the following words:

Mr. Fernando Wood: May's treaties on the laws, privileges, and usages of Parliament, from which we derive the fundamental principles of our parliamentary law, in speaking of occurrences like that which has caused the vote, the result of which has just been announced, thus speaks: "It is obviously unbecoming to permit offensive expressions against the character and conduct of Parliament to be used without rebuke, for they are not only a contempt of that high court, but calculated to degrade the Legislature in the estimation of the people. If directed against the other House and passed over without censure they would appear to implicate one House in discourtacy to the other. If against the House in which the words are spoken it would be impossible to overlook the disrespect of one of its own members. Words of this objectionable character are never spoken but in anger, and when called to order the member must see the error into which he has been misled, he must retract and make a satisfactory apology. Should he fail to satisfy the House in this manner. "Having violated this, the universally recognized rule of parliamentary law, the House has ordered its censure to be pronounced upon you by the presiding officer. This duty having been performed, you will resume your seat.

Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.) inquired whether Mr. Wood, having paid this pour.

The SPEAKER replied that the House had decided otherwise.

Mr. WOOD said he would like the House to permit him.

Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.) inquired whether Mr. Wood, having paid this pour.

otherwise.

Mr. WOOD said he would like the House to permit him to finish his remarks. [Derisive laughter from the Re-

publican side.)
The SPEAKER said that could only be done by a reconsideration of the vote refusing to let the gentleman pro-Mr. WOOD said: Sir, I shall finish them before the

country.

Mr. BOYER (Dem., Pa.) moved that the gentleman from
New-York have leave to print his remarks.

The SPEAKER said that would require unanimous con-

Unanimous objection came from the Republican side of the House.

DEBATE RESUMED.

Mr. BECK, (Dem.), one of the minority members of the Reconstruction Committee, took the floor to argue against the bill. He could understand the position taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens), that the Reconstruction acts were entirely outside of the Constitution, but he could not understand the gentleman from Ohio (Bingham) in announcing that in supporting the bill he was entirely in accordance with the Constitution. It was monstrous to hold, as had been argued, that because Congress might reduce the number of Judges to three, it could also dictate to that Court how it was to decide a constitutional or other question. Mr. Beck read an extract from an argument of Mr. Bingham before the Assassination Military Commission, to prove some inconsistency between it and his present position.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., O.) declared that what he said on that occasion was quite consistent with his present position.

Mr. HECK and he had read a part of the gentleman's

ition. Mr. BECK said he had read a part of the gentleman's tatement.
Mr. BINGHAM declared that the language imputed to

Mr. BINGHAM declared that the language imputed to him was not in that argument in the connection in which the gentleman from Kentucky was using it. Mr. BECK—I say it is in the speech, and I have read it

and the bill passed by the tollowing vote:

And the property of the committee of the committee on Pairs of the committee on Pairs of the committee on Pairs of the committee on Invalid Penson, Mr. DUNDAN (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on Pairs of the committee on Invalid Penson, Mr. DUNDAN (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on Pairs of the committee on Invalid Penson, Mr. DUNDAN (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on Pairs of the committee on Invalid Penson, Mr. DUNDAN (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on Pairs of the Committee on Invalid Penson, Mr. DUNDAN (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee, person of the Penson of t

It is expected that Mr. Lewis will return to this city to-day, from Washington, where he has been consulting with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in relation to the wine seizures.

THE CHOLERA SHIP IN THE LOWER BAY-SHOCK 'NG REVELATION. A few days ago the Hamburg ship Leibnitz

reached this port with 450 bassengers. Sixty days ago she started from the other sid. with 680 men, women, and children. On the passage, chois, a broke out, and before reaching New-York the bodies of 105 of the passengers had been thrown overboard. Yester, lay morning, a com-mittee from the German Society, commisting of Dr. Piper, Dr. Schwartzenberg, Mr. Althorf, Mr. Flagler, Co'nmissioner Kapp, and Phillippe Bissinger, visited the ship Illinois, to which the survivors had been transierred. In series of conversations with the surviving passengers of the Leibnitz, the Committee learned that from the day of departure up to two weeks ago the food dealt out to the passengers was of the poorest quality; that the water was scarce and filthy, and that the sick and dying The SPEAKER put the question whether the centle-man from Illinois should be permitted to explain, and it was decided affirmatively.

Mr. FAENSWORTH said: I did not intend to make any personal application of these words. [Laughter on the Democratic side]. I am very sorry that gentlemen should have applied them to themselves. I will with-draw their personal application by leaving out the words "on this floor." received no attention whatever from the officers of the vessel. Dr. Piper, Dr. Schwartzenberg, Dr. Krause, Mr. Althorf, Mr. Flagler, Commissioner Kapp, and Philip Bissinger, together with Drs. Swinburne and Reid, made a thorough examination of the Leibnitz should have applied application by leaving out draw their personal application by leaving out in this floor."

Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.) remarked that if his colleague intended that for the Republican side of the House, there was no objection to his doing so. [Laughter].

Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) moved that Mr. Farsaworth should have the liberty to conclude his remarks in and closely interrogated a number of the passengers, from whom they learned that the treatment received by the steerage passengers was heartless in the extreme. For several weeks the amount of water dealt out to each grown person was about one-half pint for twenty-four hours. The bread was moldy (a specimen, green with worth should have the fiberty to conclude his remarks in order.

Mr. MUNGEN declared that in his opinion the apology was worse than the insuit. [Laughter.] He added that he had done more to put down the Rebellion than the gentleman from Illinois had ever done.

The question was taken on Mr. Boutwell's motion and it was agreed to.

Mr. MUNGEN as a question of privilege offered a resolution, that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth) be reprimanded by the Speaker for using the words that had been excepted to.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) expressed the hope that he should enjoy the sole honor of censure, and that the gentleman from Illinois should escape.

Mr. DAWES moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was agreed to without a division, only seven n embers sustaining a demand for the Yeas and Nays. age and poison, is on exhibition at THE TRIBUNE Office), and the meat unfit to eat. The suffering experienced by these poor people it would be difficult to describe. Suffice it to say that out of 540 who left the old country in good health, 301 reached this in a condition bordering upon starvation and lunacy. The survivors are all now in a fair way to recover from their fright through the kind offices of Drs. Swinburne and Reid.

The Solidarity, an association of workingmen of various occupations, met hast evening, Mr. John Ennis in the chair. Mr. Dewy addressed the meeting. Workingmen, he said, had combined to support each other, and they were sure of success. A number of names were received, and the Solidarity adjourned after the adoption of

ARMY GAZETTE:

The methon was agreed to without a division, only seven nembers sustaining a demand for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, resuming the floor, said: In addition to what I have said in relation to the officer in command at New-Orleans, I wish to say this much: I have based the remark? I have made in reference to him on information in my possession, and on letters and other facts that have come to my attention. I am sorry to believe any of these reports. I wish to say that having always regarded him as a gallant officer and personal friend, it surprised me perhaps as much as any other gentleman in the City of Washington, when I read his orders, and when I received, by letters and newspaper reports, accounts of the joy with which he had, as is alleged, filled the hearts of the Rebels in his Department. I wish to say, further, that after that gentleman had been ordered to relieve Sheridan at New-Orleans, and this is what makes the whole thing a matter of more surprise to me, I met him in the City of Washington, on his way South. Speaking to him, as I knew him well, for I fought by his side in the field, I said to him, Well, General, you are going to New-Orleans, are yout Yes, said he, and some people have you and the state of the proper seal of the second.

I have fought the Rebels too long in the field to be their tool now, or words to that effect. I had a right, therefore, to be surprised when I read the second.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.)—Lask the gentleman from The following changes in the 20th Infantry, from Marshall to army have recently taken place: Baton Rouge, La., and Company I. Company D. 3d Cavalry, have resease regiment, from Monroe to moved from Fort Union to Fort Lake Providence, La., in December, Bascom, New Merice. Company C. Company G. 8th Infantry, from H., 5th Infantry, removed from Fort Batesville to Little Rugk, Ark, Wallace to Fort Hayes, Kanas, Dec. 18. Company K. obto Infantry, from Chester to Charleston, S. G. Graham, Colonel 4th Cavalry, is Company K. 18th Infantry, from Mobile to Demopolis, Ala, 7th December. Company K. 18th Infantry, from Mobile to Demopolis, Ala, 7th December. Company K. 18th Infantry, from Military District.

The headquarters of the Fourth Cautry, from Payetteville to For Smith, Ark., Dec. 21. Company C. Military District have been removed smith, Ark., Dec. 21. Company C. Military District have been removed smith, Ark., Dec. 21. Company C. Military District have been removed to the Military District have been rem

NAVAL GAZETTE.

Licut Chas, H. Craven has been Aast Surgeon J. S. Ramsey has re-detached from the Wampanoag, and signed. Licut Commander Walter critered to the Sabine; Master G. Abbot, Licut Yates Sterling, and Armentroat from the Sabine, Master Henry C. White are ordered and ordered to the Wampanoag.

Naw York, Host. Ther. Bar. Wind.

Jan. 15.—7 24° 29.14 N.R. 6 23° 20.07 S.W.

12 29° 20.08 N.W. 9 20° 30.00 S.W.
2 20° 20.05 S.W.

REMARKS.—Morning—Snowy to 11 o'clock, then fine sleet. After mon—Fine sleet to 1, then cloudy, havy cepth of snow fallen, 24 incher Evening—Clear, havy, very kasy. Phenon ena—Stars seen in the day time. Fersons have descended wells and deep mines, and while looking up to the blue sky, have seen stars. From the tops of high mountains star have been seen; also stars of the second magnitude, during solar colleptes the mountain share in the high regions of the atmosphere, but also the authors have been seen to the department of the second magnitude, during solar colleptes also the authors have been seen and the Cosmos, that not only have small stars been seen to the arrowant when in the high regions of the atmosphere, but sladows of objects in the balloom appeared as if thrown or cast by moon light. The heavens were a dark and somber have Mr. FARNSWORTH—I did not regard it as a private conversation. There were one or two gentlemen, I believe, standing by at the time. I did not so regard it at that time, for I repeated it two days afterward in a public meeting, in the gentleman's own City of Philadelphia.

Mr. KANDALL—I don't think myself that the General is a Copperhead, but I object to the use the gentleman makes of a private conversation. I do not gainsay but that Gen. Hancock is not a Copperhead.

Mr. GETZ (Dem., Pa.)—I ask the gentleman from Illinois whether he thinks that Gen. Hancock has proved himself a Copperhead, from the simple fact that he has proclaimed that the civil law shall be supreme in his Demartment. proclaimed that the civil have shall be superclaimed. Department!

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If it is true that he has filled the hearts of the Rebels in his Department with joy, and that they hall him with cheers whenever he appears at the theater or in public, while he has filled the hearts of loyal men and freedmen with mourning, I leave it to the gentleman to judge for himself whether he is a Copporhead or not.

Place.	Weather	Wind. The	er. Bar.
Part Hand	Clear	North-west 12	
Roston	Cloudy	North-west 18	
Sow York	Snowing	East North-east 20	****
Wilmington	Cloudy Snewing	East 27	
Vashington	Cloudy	South caste	
Description	Cloudy		
inffalo	Snowing	West Pt	
sttaburgh	Clondy	North-east 16	
onleville	Cloudy	South west R	
4-Mile	Clear	North 39	
ev West	Clear, caim,	WATIN 10	30,274
INTERA	Clear, calm,	warm	30 024
		0.00.10.0	

THE STATE OF TRADE. EUROPEAN MARKETS.

BY ATLANTIC TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Jan. 15-Noon.—Consols for money and the account, 921-39

924. American securities are ateady at the following quotations: United
States Five-Tweaty Bonds, 714; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 574; Eric Railway Shares, 48].
Afternoon.—Consols for mency, 92] @92; Consols for the account, 92j.

American securities are steady at the following prices: United States Five-twenty bonds, 714@714; Illinois Central Railway shares, 841, ex dividend; Eric Railway shares, 48; Atlantic and Great Western Consolltated bonds, 214.

Evening.—Consols closed at 921 7921 for money and account

can scenrifies closed steady at the following rates: United States 5-20 Bonds, 71; @71; Illinois Central Railway Shares, ex-dividend, 84; Eric

Paris, Jan. 15-Noon.-The Bourse is heavy, and the Rentes tend

FRANKFORT, Jan. 15-Noon.-United States Five-Twenties for the jume

F 1902, 754 Keening.-United States Bonds are quoted at 754 for the m

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15-Noon.-Cotton quiet and steady at 72 271d. for Inion, and other State officers are appointed and qualified.

Mr. O'NEILL (Dem., Pa.) introduced a bill to change the name of the American Colonization Society's ship Golonda, to that of Mary Caroline Stevens. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. O'NEILL offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the report of the Commission for examining into Life Saving Apparatus which held its sittings in New-York in 1867. Adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a draft of a bill to authorize the coinage of five cent nickel pieces in New-Orleans. Referred to the Committee on coinage.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock. Liveripoot, Jan. 13-Noon.—Cotton quiet and steamy at 172-26, for Middling Uplands, and 712-74d, for Middling Orleans. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales. Breadstoffs are quiet. Corn. 45/3 for Mixed Western. Wheat, 15/10 for White California, and 14/3 for No. 2 Milwankee Red. Lard 5/5 for American. Oats, 3/10 for American. 2 Milwankee Red. Lard 5/5 for American. Oats, 3/10 for American. Peas, 47/3 for Canadian. Piour, 37/6 for Western. Beef, 117/6 for Winter Cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 78/ for New Prime Eastern Mess. Cheese, 52/ for the highest range of Pine. Bacon, 40/ for Cumberland Cut. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25/6. Roain 6/3 for Common Wilmington, and 11/ for fine Pale. Tallow, 43/6 for American. Spirits Turpentine 27/ per cet. Petroleum, 1/3 for Refined. Clover Seed, 46/ for No. 1 American Red.

Afternoon.—The sales of Cutton to-day are 10,000 bales; the quotation of the sales of Cutton to-day are 10,000 bales; the quotation of the sales of Cutton to-day are 10,000 bales; the quotation of the sales of Cutton to-day are 10,000 bales; the quotation of the sales of Cutton to-day are 10,000 bales; the quotation of the sales of Cutton to-day are 10,000 bales; the quotation of the sales of Cutton to-day are 10,000 bales; the quotation of the sales of th

Affermon.—In a sales of Cotton Body, Are From Acts, the spot, 72/20 tions at this hour are as follows: Middling Uplands, on the spot, 72/20 17d.; Middling Uplands, to arrive, 72d.; Middling Oriesas, 72/27d.; Breadstuffs are quiet. Corn has declined to 45/ for Mixed Western. Wheat, Barley, Oats, Pess, and Flour are unchanged. Beef has adadvanced to 120/ for Winter-Cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork is dull at

advanced to 120] for Winter-Cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork is dull at 73] for New Eastern Prime Mess. Least is firm at 50]6 for Pine American. Cheese, 52] for the highest range of Fine. Bacon, 40] for Cumberland Cut. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, is dull, and declined to 25]. Tallow has declined to 43/3 for American. Other articles unchanged.

Evening.—The Cotton market closed unchanged at the following authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, 77/67-14.; Middling Orleans, 77/6. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales. Wheat is firmer, at 15/10 for California White, and 14/3 for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 45/. The Provinces market closed irregular. Pork has declined to 76, for New Prime Eastern Mess. Beef is firm, at 120] for Winter-Cured. Other articles INTERNAL REVENUE LAW-MERCHANTS IN THE CORN EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of merchants yesterday afterunaltered in price. The quotations of American produce of all kinds are noon, in the Produce Exchange, resolutions were pro-posed urging a reduction of the whisky tax to 50 cents a

nchanged. LONDON, Jan. 15-Noon.-Whale Oil, £28 per 252 gallous; Sperm Oil £110 per tun; Linseed Oil, £36 10/; Linseed Cakes, £10 15/ per tun

for Thin Oblong.

Afternoon.—Our markets have undergone no change since the 11:15 a. m. dispatch.
ANTWERP, Jan. 15—Evening.—The market for Petroleum closed firm at

44 france for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

posed urging a reduction of the whisky tax to 50 cents a gallon, and recommending a petition to Congress calling for a more rigid enforcement of the law whereby illicit distillation shall be prevented. The resolutions say that the collection of the revenue should devolve upon one class of officers - the collector and assessor in each collection district—to the exclusion of inspectors holding roving commissions; that the tax on crude spirits is ruinously high, and, unjustly discriminating in favor of the fraudulent distiller in the large cities, encourages depravity; that it forces a portion of the distillers of Western New-York and of the Western States out of the business, they being unable to pay \$2 per gallon at the manufactories and the additional freight to this market where the market price is from \$1 30 to \$150 per gallon; and that sections 20 and 21 of the Internal Revenue law should be repealed, and also the 45th section, which throws the burden of proof upon the owner of goods, who may be ignorant of the commission of any fraud. The report of Commissioner Wells was approved, except as to the tax of 10 cents per gallon upon refined spirits. No action was taken on the resolutions and the meeting adjourned until Saturday afternoon. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declined 324c.; sales at \$2.00 % \$4.00 for No. 1, and \$2.00 for No. 2. Corn declined 126 for sales at \$2.00 % \$4.00 for No. 1, 854 225 for No. 2, and 854 2266 for No. 3. Outs declined 2c, sales at \$64 225 for No. 2, and 854 2266 for No. 3. Outs decline of \$4.00 for No. 1, and \$4.50 for No. 2. Barley dull at alles at \$4.00 for No. 2, and \$4.50 for No. 2. Barley dull at \$4.00 for No. 2, and \$4.00 for No. 2. Barley dull at \$4.00 for No. 2, and \$4.00 for No. 2 for No

Molasses active: Common, S6c.; Choice, S0c. Pleur dull; Superfine, \$9; the sales were very small. Corn quiet and firm at 36c. Outs dull at 30% co. Pork quiet at \$27 50% \$72. Land-theres, 124c.; kegs, 14c. Baccommon wholesale demand; retailing for Shoulders at \$49% \$16c.; 14c. Sides, 15c. Storling Brokange 150% \$150. New York Sight Exchange \$100 150. New York Sight Exchange \$100

ARMSTRONG—SHEEHAN—On Monday, Jan. 12, by the Rev. P. H. Farrelly, Mr. Herbeyt C. Armstrong of Wilmington, North Carolina, to Man Isabella F. Sheehan of New York.
Wilmington, N. C., papers please copy.

MARRIED.

DIED.

BEETON-C's Wednesday, Jan. 15, John Beeton of Hadleigh, Rogland, acrd 0-4 years. His frience and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from 5t. John's Episcopal Church, Warren at., West Hoboken, on Friday, Jan. 17, al 2 of clock p. m. London papers please copy.

London papers p. case copy.

CRAFT—On Wednesday morning. Jan. 25, Edwin Whitney, son of Wm.

H. and John A. Craft, aged S years, 11 months, and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock p. m., from No. 3724 Bowsey.

Bridgeport and Nerwalk, Conn., pap. vs please copy.

Bridgeport and Norwalk, Conn., psp. vs please copy.

CASE—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, after a long and severe illoses, Philig
Case, agod 49 years, 4 months, and 24 havs.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
his faneral, from the residence of his brother, Whitfield Case, No. 121
East Sixteentiest, on Sunday, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock m.

HUNT—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1808, Edward Livingston, reangest child
of Charles H. and Aona de Peyter Finnt.

The relatives and friends of his parents are respectfully invited to attend
the funeral, at No. 37 East Ninetcenth-at., this day (Thursdey), at 1
o'clock p. m.

o'clock p. m.

HUTCHINS—At Cambridge, Mass., on Mondar, Jan. 5, at the residence
of her brother, Semuel Hutchins, Lucy L. Hutchins, formerly of this
city, and only surviving daughter of the late Levi Hutchins of West
Concord, New-Hampshire, aged 71 years.

Her remains were interred in the new Cemetery, Cambridge.

KINGSLAND—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, Cornelius, only thild of William
M. and Mary J. Kingaland, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandparents,
Darbel C. Kingaland and William H. Macy, are respectfully invited te
attend his fineral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 116 Fifth-ave.

KINSMAN-On Monday, Jan. 13, Daniel Kinsman, and 75 years.

KINSMAN-On Monday, Jan. 13, Daniel Kinsman, aged 75 years. His funeral will take place on Thursday, Jan. 18, from his late rea One-hundred-and-eleventh-st., near Third-ave.

MARQUAND—At Worcester, Mass., on Monday, Jan. 13, 1968, Charles J. Dodge, eldest child of Panny A. R. and Jostah P. Marquand, jr., aged 4 years and 3 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Charles J. Dodge, No. 84 Celumbia at., on Thursday (this day), at 1 o'clock p. m., without further notice.

of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are lovited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 231 West Fourt-eath-st. on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock p. m. His remains will be taken to Catakill, S. Y., for interment.

Greene and Ulster County papers please copy.

SETON—On Monday, Jan. 13, at No. 134 East Sixteenth-st, William Seton of Cragdon, Weatchester Co., formerly of the U. S. Nary, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the Church of St. Francis Navier, Sixteenth-st., between Fifth and Sixth aves., on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock a. m., without further notice.

TOOTHAKER—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, Mary E., wife of Jesse H. S. Toothaker.

oothaker. eral on Friday, Jan. 17, at I o'clock p. m.. at No. 80 East Houstonet. ricods of the family are requested to attend the funeral without fur-

year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the North Presbyterian Church, corner Thirty-drai st. and Ninth-are., on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Special Botices. Without doubt there are thousands in this country who have

never seen a MAGIC ASH SIFTER. To all such we would say, order our

8. D. TILLMAN, Chairman. Seventh Assembly District Union Republican Association.—Regular monthly meeting of the above association will be held at headquarters, No. 106 Sixth-ave., FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 75 o'clock.
CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

Twelfth Assembly District Grant Club.—A meeting will, be held at Headquarters, No. 21 Avenue D. Thils (Thursday) EVENING, at 1½ o'clock. Those wishing to join the Cinb are requested to be present and enroll their names.

A. Bakku, Secretary.

A. J. PLUND. MICHAEL HALLORAN, Secretaries.

MICHARL HALLORAN,)

Union Republican General Committee.—A Special Meeting of the above Committee will be held at the headquarters. No. 507

Broadway, south-west corner of Twenty-second-st, on THURSDAY

EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Chairman. WM. DRUMMOND, Secretaries.

Sarsaparillan
AND ITS WONDERFUL CURATIVE

INTO THE COMPOSITION OF The extraordinary cures of Chronic, Scrofalous, Skin, and Syphiloid diseases—and the marrelous powers of the Renovating Resolvent in affording almost immediate relief and permanent cure of Gravel, Albumi-

all diseases of the Kidney, Biadder, Urinary Organs by communicating the secretions, have elicited enquiries from eminent physicians of France and England as to the differences between the SARSA-PARILLIAN used in the RESOLVENT, and ordinary Sarsaparillas SARSA-PARILLIAN is but one of the ingredients that forms this wonderful compensating—as well as purifying and strengthening remedia agent. It is the only part of the root wherein the curative virtues of, Sarsaparilla resides, all other parts are inert. By Dr. Radway's process of extracting the medicinal properties from vegetable substances, the active virtues are only secured. Hence, Sarsaparillan, combined with the enrative properties of other ingredients, secures in the RENO-VATING RESOLVENT a compensatory remedy, restoring a healthy and harmonious action to all the glands and organs of the system in the accretion of their several constituents. If suffering from chronic skin, a sphilitite disease, sores or nicers—if the Lungs are ulcerated, weak, sore with cough, &c—if the Rin is covered with eraptions of blotches, if the Kidneys or Bladder are damaged, and the urine either scantive from abundant; if thick, smoky, cloudy, and deposite brick duel or threads, or looks like the white of an egg a few hours after passing if dull, heavy pains in the small of the back, along the thighs, him here or a success of the RESOLVENT will afford relief, and a few bottles. if dail, heavy pains in the small of the back, along the thigh, him there, a rew comes of the MESCLIVENT will afford relief, and a few bottles change all these signs of disease, and give assurance of a complete

RYRRY DROP OF BLOOD that is impregnated with the RESOLVENT, and is absorbed to supply the wants of the body, will make pure and healthy feels and fiber.

Ladine that have used the RESOLVENT for the cure of some func-

LADING that have used the RESOLVENT for the cure of some func-tional derangement, and that were annoyed with rough, wrinkled, shriv-eled, and motley akin, have been astonished at finding, by the use of sin hottles, their skin clear and smooth, wearing the roseate hue of health and beauty, as well as being completely cured of their difficulties. Is all simple affections of the skin, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, and recent Sores, one bottle will cure. In chronic diseases, either of the Lungs, Brenchial Glands, Kidneys, Bladder, Uterine difficulties, Syphiloid, Scrofula, &c., six, and even twelve bottles may be required. If it is in the powered medicine to cure, the RESOLVENT will cure. Price, \$5 for six bea-tles; \$1 per bottle. Dr. RADWAY can be consulted free of charge from 12 to 2 p. m. at No. 87 Mahden-lane. Sold by Druggiste, and at the Herald Drug Store. Herald Drug Store.

Moet & Chandon Champagne

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Most & Chandon in the U. S.
New York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Lamb Knitting Machines. NEW-YORK OFFICE AT

> No. 569 BROADWAY. Dawson, Warren & Hyde's

GOLD PENS. THE OLDEST AND BEST, Manufactured by WARREN & SPADONE,

Warren & Spadone, No. 4 Muides-lase, Now York,

MANUFACTURERS OF

For sale by their Agente,
WARREN & SPADONE. No. 4 Maiden-lane

The Tribune Almanac for 1865.

This popular Annual is now ready, and for eals at the office of The

Fost-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe will be dispatched from this office on TURSDAT, 14th, WEDNESDAT, 15th, THURSDAY, 16th, and SATURDAY, 18th inst. The mails on Tuesday, Tursday and Saturday will close at this office at 13 o'clock moon, and at the up town stations as follows, vis. Sations a and B, 11:45 a. m.; C, O and D, 11:45 a. m.; E and F, 11:16 a. m.; and G, 11 a. m. Notice of the hour of closing the mail on Wednesday will be posted at the General Office and Stations on Tuesday of Sations of Sations on Tuesday of Sations of Sations on Tuesday of Sations of

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) supported Mr. Conkling's

The amer	ost—15 to 23. idments of the C passed by the	committee w	as then agre te:
Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Cole, Cragin, Doolittle, Drake,	Frelinghuysen,	Norton,	Thayer,
	Harian,	Nre,	Tipton.
	Henderson,	Patterson(Ter	on.) Trumbull,
	Hendricks,	Pomeroy,	Wade,
	Howard,	Ramsey,	Willer,
	Howe,	Ross,	Williams,
	Morrill (Me.),	Sherman,	Williams,
	Morton,	Stewart,	Yates—33.

mous vote, and, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Reconstruction bill.

Mr. WOOD (Dem. N. Y.) who was entitled to the floor, yielded a few minutes to Mr. NICHOLSON (Dem Del.) who expressed briefly his condemnation of the proposed measure, and had read by the clerk the extract of a letter out of order.

construction bill.

Mr. WOOD (pem, N. Y.) who was entitled to the floor, yielded a few minutes to Mr. NICHOLSON (pem Del.) who expressed briefly his condemnation of the proposed measure, and had read by the clerk the extract of a letter bearing on the Constitutional power of Congress, from Gov. Morris to Timothy Pickering.

Mr. WOOD then took the floor, and addressed the House in opposition to the bill. In his judgment the present movement was the crusts of the country. It required very little more to involve the country in national disaster and annihilation. Since last Monday what had the country seen! An attempt to lay sacrilegious here's on the Su-The SPEAKER stated that the words to be written down at of order.

Mr. MUNGEN required the words to be written down by the reporter, and read from the Clerk's desk.

That having been done, the Speaker repeated his decision that it was not proper to allude to members of the House as Rebels. The gentleman from Illinois could proceed in order unless some member objected.

Mr. MUNGEN objected, stating that he desired to offer resolution of consure. resolution of censure.

Mr. FARNSWORTH desired to make an explanation.

Mr. MUNGEN did not want to accept any explanation. Laughter].
The SPEAKER put the question whether the gentle-

on the last expression of Mr. Wood.

The SPEAKER required the words excepted to be taken down.

The expression was written out by The Globe reporter, and read from the clerk's deek.

The words having been read, Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.) suggested, jocularly, that Mr. Wood use the words "so-called." [Lond laughter.]

The SPEAKER ruled that the expression excepted to was not in order, and had read by the Clerk the sixty-first rule of the House, to the effect that if when a member is called to order the decision be in his favor, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed; in case any member objects to his doing so, without leave of the House.

The SPEAKER added that the gentleman from New-York had the right to proceed if no member objected.

Mr. BINGHAM—I object to his proceeding at all unless he takes back those words, and makes an apology.

[Many members of the Republican side]—That is right. The SPEAKER again informed Mr. Wood that if he desired to explain, he had the opportunity to do so.

Mr. WOOD rose and said—Mr. Speaker, I have no explanation to give.

The SPEAKER—Then the gentleman can only proceed

The SPEAKER—Then the gentleman can only proceed

to proceed.
Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That Fernando Wood, a member of this House from the State of New-York, having this day used in debate upon the floor of this House the following words:

"A monstrosity, a measure the most infamous of the many finfamous acts of this infamous Congress," deserves therefore the censure of this House, and the Speaker is hereby directed forthwith to pronounce that censure at the har of the House. ir of the House.
ELDRIDGE moved to lay the resolution on the

what I have already stated, Gen. Hancock said to inc.

"I am going to New-Orleans to execute the laws of Congress."

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Has he not done so!

Mr. FARNSWORTH—He certainly has not done so, if the reports are true, and if the answers to the petitions for his infereesion that are made to him between Rebels and loyal men, and to save the loyal men from the oppression of Rebels, by referring them to the juries, and sheriffs, and donstables, and Rebel magistrates there, I think he is not executing the law of Congress by any manner of means, for the law of Congress by any manner of means, for the law of Congress makes it his duty not only to keep the peace, but to see that every man there has equal and exact justice, without reference to condition or color. We know very well that no loyal man or freedman can get justice in any of these States.

Mr. FAINE (Rep., Wis.) obtained the floor but yielded to a motion for adjournment.

Mr.BUTLER (Rep., Wis.) obtained the floor but yielded to a motion for adjournment.

Mr.BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) gave notice of an amendment authorizing the several Constitutional State Conventions in the late insurrectionary States to appoint all civil officers heretofore provided by the laws of such States, making it the duty of the several District Commanders to confirm such appointments and install such persons in office, and providing that such State Governments shall continue in office until the States are admitted into the Union, and other State officers are appointed and qualified.

NAME CHANGED.

Connection.—In the debate on Monday on the Judiciary bill, when Mr. Wilson (lows) and he advocated it because it was a Co. servative not a Radical, measure the remark of a member that he exposed it for the very reason, was attributed by the reporter to Mr. Williams of Pensylvania. Mr. Williams says the remark was not made by him; it was made by a member in his introduct neighborhood, and hence the mistake. The amendment reported from the Judiciary Committee was avowedly based on a proposition introduced by Mr. Williams, and, although he preferred requiring the concurrence of the whole bench, he supported the amendment as a first step, and a long one in the direction of the unanimity, which he desired.

yesterday, of the death of Peter Lind, who, with his brother William, was benten by rufflans, in Fourth-st., on the morning of Jan. 1. William Adami of No. 164 Secondst. testified that Killien Schmidt, one of the accused, told him, on the 2d inst., that there had been a bloody fight on New-Year's night; that he and his brother were innecent, but that George Hammel had struck Peter Lind on the head with a pistol, rendering him unconscious. On Tuesday evening, Patrolman Lahr arrested, on a skating pond in Brooklyn, the brothers Killien and Albert Schmidt, who are accused of participation in the affray. Henry Miller, who is alleged to know more about the homeide than he chooses to tell, was, on Tuesday night, arrested and locked up to await the result of the investigation. George Hammel, who is alleged to have dealt the fatal blow, was in the employ of Miller, who keeps a cabinet-shop at No. 193 Fourth-st. He is said to be in Bellville, N. J. The Rev. Edward P. Roe, late a chaplain in the Union army, lectured last evening in the Rev. Dr. Hutton's church upon scenes and incidents of army life, as they appeared to an eye-witness. The lecturer sketched with a graphic hand many meidents and aneeddotes of a soldier's life, both humorous and tragic, as they came under his own observation. He drew a thrilling picture of Kilpatrick's famous raid, in which he was a participant, and brought the tears to many eyes by his narrative of the terrible sufferings of our brave soldiers in Rebel prisons and in the great hospitals of Fortress Monroe, and in every relation he bore testimony to the unwavering courage and idelity of the gallant men who had offered all, and who frequently sacrifieed all for their country. The lecture was for the benefit of a poor and struggling church near West Point, and at its close liberal contributions were made.

The Central Grant Club met last evening at their rooms in Broadway. Mr. Rufus F. Andrews was in the chair. Resolutions were adopted and short addresses made in memory of the late Joseph B. Taylor.

It is expected that Mr. Lewis will return to

THE FOURTH-ST. HOMICIDE.

Coroner Rollins continued the investigation,

vesterday, of the death of Peter Lind, who, with his

Cartmen are removing the goods from several of the bonded warehouses in this city, preparatory to the closing of the consorus.

A. BAKKR, Secretary.

Twenty-first Assembly District Grant Club!—A public meeting of the Club will be held THIS EVENING, at its Headquarters, corner Thirdeave, and One-hundred-and-fourteesth-st. The Ros. K. DELAFIELD SMITH. the Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE, and other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting. All citizens of Harless and Yorkville favorable to the exhibition of Gen. U. S. Grant to the Presidency, are invited to be present.

NELSON CRAWFORD, President.

WILLIAM E. PABOR, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Union Republican General Committee.—An adjourced meeting of this Committee will be 'held at Headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-st and Broadway, on THIS (Thornday) EVENING, Jan. 16th lost., at 74 o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

ASSOCIATES,
PREPARED UNDER A NEWLY-DISCOVERED PROCESS, ENTERS RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

Having received the first shipment of Messra Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENSAY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLET VINTAGE OF 1825, I beg to call the attention of the public to these Wines, especially to the VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL), which have been pronounced by councisseurs to be superior to any other changage before imported into this country.

The above Wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

BARTLETT'S MACHINE AND NEEDLE DEPOT.

lave. No. 4 Maiden New York.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT WHOLESALE, AMERICAN WATCHES THE MOST RELIABLE TIMERESPEES MADE

FINE JEWELRY

WARREN & SPADOFE. No. 4 Maiden-inea,
Diamond Finger Rings
of all descriptions, high priced, medium, and low priced, for calle by
GRO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, oss door below Chanles.
Political Degradation of Womans.
See THE REVOLUTION, No. 2, published this day.
Who are our Friends?
See THE REVOLUTION, out this moraing. For sale at all nowestands.

ribune. See advertisement under head of New Publications.